

dysentery, fever, thirst, cough, and a disinclination to take the breast. The cries become extremely pitious and a smell like that of clotted blood is emitted from its body. In the disease known as S'eeta Putana, the child coughs and shakes, emaciation of the body, vomiting, dysentery, and running at the eyes being its further characteristics. In the disease named as Naigameya Graha, the affected child violently gnashes its teeth with its eyes turned upward, and vomiting, rigour, dryness of the throat and mouth, and epileptic fits are the symptoms which are found to supervene*. In the disease known as Mukha-Mandalika-Graha, the complexion of the affected child becomes bright and clear, and large veins are found to appear on its body, which emits a smell like urine. The child craves for more and more food in this disease.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

Now hear me, O Sushruta, discourse on the Nidanam of Upadansa, Sexual congress with women who have observed a long vow of perfect continence, or with those, the external orifices of whose reproductive organs are extremely narrow or constricted, or the canals of whose reproductive organs are studded with patches of hairy growths, promiscuous intercourse, neglect in cleansing the parts after

coitus, vaginal
diseases in women, visits, bites or pinches' at
the genitals,
washing of the parts with hot or alkaline water,
carnal acts
with¹ beasts, and masturbation etc., are the
factors which
tend to produce the five forms of Upadansa in
the genitals.
In the type of Upadansa due to the action of
the deranged
e, the (primary) pustule assumes a black
hue and is